

TUESDAY EVENING'S MAIL.

The State Convention and State Legislature have removed their sitting to Charleston.

From present indications Gov. Houston will resign.

Edwards Bates of Missouri, has been tendered the office of Secretary of the Interior under Lincoln. Bates declared secession to be treason. Houston says it is great folly. Our people are going to see about that!

Washington, Dec. 15.—Gen. Cass has resigned because the President refused to send more troops to the fortifications near Charles-

ton. Washington, Dec. 16.—Mr. Buchanan has changed his Cabinet programme. Attorney General Black will be Secretary of State in place of Gen. Cass, and Hon. Caleb Cushing will probably be appointed to the vacancy in the Supreme Court.

New York, Dec. 16.—A meeting, held yesterday, appointed Ex-President Fillmore, Hon. George C. Bronson, and Mr. Richard Latham, Committee to visit the South for exposition.

Col. Benjamin T. Wait has been retained by Gen. Pickens, as his private Secretary.

The State Convention voted without a dissenting voice that the State should secede from the Union. Yeas, 165; nays, none.

Hom. Howell Cobb.

Hon. Howell Cobb of Georgia, late Secretary of the Treasury, arrived in Columbia on the evening of the 16th instant.

John A. Elmore, Commissioner from Alabama, and Charles Edward Hooker, Commissioner from Mississippi, are also in the city.

Governor Pickens' Inaugural Address.

Members of the Senate and House of Representa-

tives:

You have called me to preside as Chief Magistrate of South Carolina at a critical juncture in our public affairs. I deeply feel the responsibilities of the position I am about to assume. For seventy-three years this State has been connected by a federal compact with co States under a bond of union for great national objects common to all. In recent years there has been a powerful party organized upon principles of ambition and fanaticism, whose undisguised purpose is to divert the Federal Government from external and turn its power upon the internal interests and domestic institutions of these States. They have thus combined a party exclusively in the Northern States, whose avowed objects not only endanger the peace but also every existence, of nearly one half the States of the confederacy.

And in the recent election for President and Vice-President of these States, they have carried the election upon principles which it is no longer safe for us to rely upon, the principles of the Federal Government or the guarantees of the federal compact. This is the great *test* of the people of the Northern States at the ballot-box. In the exercise of their sovereign power at the polls from which there is no higher appeal recognized under our system of government in extraordinary and habitual operations, they thus propose to inaugurate a Chief Magistrate at the head of the army and navy, with vast powers, not to preside over the common interests and destinies of all the States alike, but upon issues of malignant hostility and uncompromising war to be waged upon the rights, the liberties, and the peace of half the States of the Union.

In the Southern States there are two entirely distinct and separate classes and one has been held in subjection to the other, by peaceful inheritance from worthy and patriotic ancestors; and all from the government, the one both administering the blessings of civilization with order and in harmony. Anything tending to change or weaken this government, and the subordination between the master and slave not only endangers themselves, but the very existence of our society itself. We have for years, warned the Northern people of the dangers they were producing by their war on law and order. We have often appealed to our sister States of the South to act with us in concert, upon some men and mode of system by which we might be able to save the Federal Constitution, and yet their silence makes the general silence of the North, but we can obtain no fair hearing. We have the South could we see any cause for alarm, presented to any of our co States or the South in general. It is to make us feel safe and secure in the local circumstances, we now have no alternative but to interpret our sovereign right as a dissolution of the Union, to protect the negro, and all the privileges of the people of South Carolina. This was one of the parties to the Federal compact of Union. We agreed to it as a State, under peculiar circumstances, when we were surrounded with great external pressure, for purposes of national protection and to advance the interests and welfare of all the States equally and alike.

And when it ceased to do this, it is nothing but a perpetual Union. It would be an absurdity supposed that a perfect Union in our native country is a compact between co States, and not with the Federal Government. On questions of war, and involving the peace and safety of the parties to the compact, from the very nature of the instrument each State must judge of the mode and measure of protection necessary for her particular preservation of her local and domestic institutions. South Carolina will, therefore, decide for herself, and will, as she has a right to do, resume her original powers of government as an independent State; and, as such, will negotiate with other powers such treaties, leagues, or covenants as she may deem proper. I think I am not assuming too much, when I say that our interests will lead her to open her ports free to the tonnage and trade of all nations, reserving to herself the right to discriminate only against those who may be our public enemies. She has fine harbors, accessible to foreign commerce, and she is in the centre of those extensive agricultural productions that enter so largely in the general trade and commerce of the world, and form the basis of those comforts in food and clothing essential to the artisan and mechanic laborers in the higher latitudes, and which are so essential to the prosperity and success of manufacturing capital in the North and in Europe. I therefore may safely say, it is for the benefit of all who may be interested in commerce, in manufacturing, and in the comforts of artesian and mechanic labor everywhere, to make such speedy and peaceful arrangements with us as may advance the interest and happiness of all concerned. There is one thing certain, and I think it due to the country to say so in advance, that South Carolina is resolved to assert her separate independence, and as she neared separately to the compact of union, so she will most assuredly secede separately and alone, be the consequences what they may; and I think it right to say, with no unkind feeling whatever, that on this point there can be no compromise, let it be offered from where it may. The issues are too grave and too momentous to admit of any compromise, the looks to anything but direct and straightforward independence.

In the present emergency the firmest and wisest course for the states who are identified with us in interest and in feeling we will cordially and kindly look for co-operation for future Union; but it must be after we have asserted and resumed our original and alienable rights, powers of sovereignty and independence.

We can then form a government with them, having a common interest, and a people of homogeneous feelings, united together in all the ties that can bind States in one confederacy. From the position we may occupy towards the Northern States, as well as from our own internal structure of society, the government may from necessity become strongly military in its organization.

When we look back upon the inheritance that we, as a State, have had in the common glories and triumphant power of this wonderful Confederacy, no language can express the feelings of the human heart, as we turn from the

contemplation and sternly look to the great future that opens before us. It is our sincere desire to separate from the States of the North, and to let them to develop their own civilization to their own best duty and interest. But it is under the curse of falsehood and fanaticism, they do odds otherwise than it is. We are prepared for any event; and in humble reliance upon that Providence who rules over the destinies of men and nations, we will endeavor to do our duty faithfully, honorably, and honestly. I am now ready to take the oath of office, and swear undivided allegiance to South Carolina.

Southern Members in Congress. From a telegraphic despatch to the Columbia Guard, we learn that the following is a reliable copy of the Address of the Southern Members in Congress:

To our Constituents: The argument is exhausted; all have failed in their purpose, or pretense, or guarantees. In our judgment, the Republican party are resolute in their purpose to grant no thing that will or ought to satisfy the South. We are satisfied that the honor, safety and independence of the Southern people require the organization of a Southern Confederacy—a result to be obtained only by separate State secession; and that the primary object of each slaveholding State ought to be its speedy and absolute separation from a union with hostile States.

Signed:

Alabama.—James L. Pugh, David Clopton, Sydenham Moore, Jabez L. M. Cary, James A. Stalworth.

Georgia.—J. W. Underwood, Louis J. Garrison, James Jackson, John J. Jones, M. J. Crawford, Alfred Iverson.

Florida.—George S. Hawkins.

Tennessee.—T. C. Hindman.

Mississippi.—Jefferson Davis, Alford G. Brown, Wm. Barksdale, Orla R. Singleton, Reuben Davis.

North Carolina.—Burton Craig, Thomas Buffin.

Louisiana.—John Slidell, Judah H. Benjamin, J. M. Lundrum.

Texas.—L. T. Wigfall, John W. Hemphill.

South Carolina.—Milledge L. Bonham, Wm. Porcher Miles, John McQueen, John D. Ashurst.

Charleston Police. Look Out!

Mac. Entom.—By a letter from New York, there is reason to apprehend that the Lincoln men have been gathering up all the tags they can find from the small post hospitals, and in tandem incursion in the South, to chase the Secession Conventions and Legislatures from their places, until they are made powerless. Six men are on the way, having left New York on Saturday, and will be probably at Kingville, to-morrow, to incite the ears of the slaves to that effect.

All unwilling to undergo field duty, and being a written signature from their masters or guardians, to that effect.

TERMS FOR SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Classics, \$12.00—\$15.00
Higher English, \$12.00—\$15.00
Primary, \$6.00—\$9.00

Board including Washing, Food and Light gas in the village, \$10.00
Amitis or two in the country, \$8.00

For Circulars containing further particulars, address T. C. DUNCAN, Spartanburg, S. C.

CONVENTION IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

ELECTIONS FOR MEMBERS OF CONVENTION.

South Carolina, December 6, 1860

Mississippi, December 9, 1860

Florida, December 22, 1860

Alabama, December 24, 1860

Georgia, January 2, 1861

CONVENTIONS MET.

South Carolina, December 17, 1860

Florida, January 3, 1861

Alabama, January 7, 1861

Mississippi, January 7, 1861

Georgia, January 15, 1861

SENATORIAL ELEGISLATIVE SESSIONS DETERMINED.

Louisiana, December 1, 1860

Virginia, January 7, 1861

The Legislatures of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Arkansas are still in session. The Mississippi Legislature has just adjourned.

NEW PROSPECT Academy.

THE EXERCISES of this School

will commence on the 1st of

FEBRUARY, under the

direction of Mr. T. BROS. LEONARD,

Administrator, 1860.

The Studies will follow, with pleasure as low

and as high as the individual and social powers of each student.

FIRST DEPARTMENT:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic,

Primary Geography, and Declamation.

SECOND DEPARTMENT:

The above with English Grammar.

THIRD DEPARTMENT:

The above with Natural Philosophy,

Astronomy, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, &c.

FOURTH DEPARTMENT:

The above with Ancient Languages.

French will be taught for an extra charge of \$1.00 per month.

All which may be requested for the September session.

The fees will consist of two Sessions of 120 days each.

A STUDY—HOUR, will be kept up under the superintendence of the Principal.

There is in the Primary Department will be charged 25 cents Education Fee, all others 50 cents.

Persons wishing to enter this School, may ascertain the Books used, by application to the Principal, Mr. LEONARD, J. G. LANDRUM,

Classical Board Master.

W. T. WILKINS, Secy and Treasurer.

Dec. 13. 41—ff.

ST. JOHN'S HIGH SCHOOL.

Classical, Mathematical and Military.

THE WINTER VACATION.

Of this School will terminate, and exercises be resumed on Wednesday, the 16th of January, 1861.

WILLIAM IRWIN, Principal.

Dec. 20. 42—ff.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

FOR JANUARY, 1861.

A VOLUME of sundry writs of fieri facias, to

be directed, I will sell, before the Court

January next.

70 acres of land more or less bounded by

lands of Jesse Pinson, Jno. S. Vise and others.

Also, 1/2 acre, Sold as the property of

W. P. Dickson and Elijah Arveras.

Also, 150 acres of land more or less bounded by lands of J. J. Vernon, Mrs. E. Ballenger, R. McMillan and others.

Also, 1/2 acre, Sold as the property of

R. C. Cunningham, at the suit of Thos. Calaway.

Also, 1/2 acre, about 25 bushels of corn, 16

head of hogs, 14 barrels, 2 casks. Sold as the

property of Wm. Stephens, at the suit of G. H. Nesbit.

EDWIN HERIOT.

Charleston, S. C.

Dec. 29. 42—ff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Dec. 17th 1860.

A CARD.

The subscriber respectfully informs the residents of Spartanburg, and surrounding country, that he will open in a few days, a

Stock of Choice Groceries,

PROVISIONS,

Fancy Goods, &c.

Stock of Choice Groceries,

PRO